

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

C. C. FOWNING, Editor and Proprietor

MANNERS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Is it a fact that American children are the worst mannered in the civilized world? The New York Evening Post asserts that they are, and it thinks there is urgent necessity for seeking reform in this direction through the medium of the public schools. That journal remarks that while there is a loud demand for other kinds of training than literary training, there is a branch of ethics which could be taught in every school and which ought to be taught in every school, but is neglected, to the great national detriment, and that is what is called "manners." By this is not simply meant politeness, though of course this is an essential element, but that course of instruction which teaches that suavity of manner is not a confession of social or other inferiority, and that in order to preserve self-respect and maintain the idea of republican equality it is not necessary to be sly and indifferent, "after the manner of hotel clerks or expressmen, and too often salesmen and salesladies in our stores."

In the opinion of our contemporary one of the great uses of school is to fortify the children of the State against whatever is evil or deteriorating in the political or economical condition of their lives. American schools should fortify American boys and girls against the bad influences, either on mind or manners, of the passion for equality pushed to extremes, and the still more corrupting passion for notoriety fostered by the newspapers. They should cultivate in the children a repugnance for all those practices which are the evidences of a low civilization and a vulgar social tone. They should teach that not only are the grosser vulgarities which are comprehended in all manners to be avoided, but all those minor practices that are offensive to cultivated people and intolerable in a well-ordered social state. What these are every qualified teacher ought to know, and while the duty of instilling this sort of instruction need occupy very little time, nor is it necessary that it should become a regular and formal feature of each day's task, it is one in which every teacher should find both pleasure and profit, derived from the satisfaction in witnessing the growth among pupils of that genuine self-respect which always has regard for what is due to others.

This view does not involve the idea that it is the business of the schools to cultivate ladies and gentlemen, though there could hardly be objection to their doing this, but simply that they shall impress upon the youthful minds the importance and value of maintaining at all times a line of conduct and deportment which will at once increase their self-respect and commend them to the respect of others. It is a severe thing to say of American children that they are the worst mannered in the civilized world, but it may not be without warrant. Unquestionably they can be improved upon in respect of their manners, and whatever aid the teachers in the public schools of the land can give toward bringing about the desired improvement they should feel it a grateful duty to extend. Doubtless very many of them are actively improving their opportunity in this direction.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of August, 1899, amounted to eleven millions, one hundred and fifty-three thousand, eight hundred and fifty dollars. Insurance companies claim that a large percentage of the fires are set by persons desiring to close out their business with as little loss as possible. They load up with as much insurance as they can get and then set fire to their own stores. The losses by fire are increasing yearly. Conservative insurance companies use care and judgment in their selection of risks, but insurers can always find a line of companies only too glad to obtain all the risks they can.

The international monetary conference which is soon to be held at Paris is of interest to Western people for the reason that the value of silver as compared with gold as a circulating medium will be brought up and discussed. Steps towards forming a basis for an international coin, the character and functions of subsidiary and minor coins and many other topics are among those to be passed upon. The question of silver as a circulating medium is of the greatest importance to mining districts and the results of the conference will have no small effect on the value and future of the white metal.

Susan B. Anthony has suggested that it would be proper while celebrating Columbus' discovery of America, to bring in Queen Isabella, of Spain, for a little glory. The money furnished Columbus to make the voyage of discovery, it would seem highly proper that Miss Anthony's suggestion be acted upon. She advises that a permanent building, to be known as the Isabella temple, be made a part of the exhibition. Such a building would prove of great interest, particularly to the ladies, and it should be duly considered and acted upon.

While General Warner will not say so in as many words, it is pretty well understood that he has declined the Pension Commission. At one time General Warner had almost made up his mind to accept, but business matters interfered to a greater extent than he had thought they would and it became entirely impracticable for him to accept. There are plenty of other candidates in the field, but the general impression is that General Merrill, of Massachusetts, will be appointed.

It was a graceful and courteous thing for Secretary Tracy to do to telegraph congratulations on the success of the Baltimore to ex-Secretary Whitney. Mr. Whitney meant well, but he allowed his anglophobia to get better of him sometimes, as in the case of the Texas.

STRANGE PRACTICES.

MEDICINE MEN AMONG THE INDIANS OF PARA, BRAZIL.

Working Under the Influence of Invisible Healers—How a Medicine Man Operates—The Various Prescriptions—Other Ceremonies.

[Harper's Bazar.]

In Helen del gran Para, among the most ignorant of the natives, there are medicine men and women who frequently make very successful cures by mysterious means, saving patients that have been pronounced incurable by other physicians, and such cases become widely known. These medicine men say they work by order of spirits of the fire and spirits from the bottom of the deep; those who claim the help of the fire spirits are said to cure best. Each of these peculiar doctors is supposed to be influenced by a tribe of unseen beings subordinate to a superior, who takes charge of the most difficult cases, and whose opinion is highly respected. The invisible healers are said to be ghosts of people who belonged to the most ignorant classes of humanity—black slaves, white roughs, savage Indians, cruel pirates, etc., and each answers to some particular name. Besides his fixed number of assistant spectators, in whom the medicine man has unbounded confidence, others occasionally attend, if permitted by the chief ghost, that the man pretends to hear, see and touch when alone, and without which permission he dares not hold intercourse with inferior spirits.

The man says that they themselves know nothing of disease or medicine, but that after a while they are able to free themselves from the authority of the invisible who impose upon them the mission of always curing, at least with only intervals of a few days, and if they do not comply, the master spirit, then, even corporally, but on the other hand, when they work faithfully and well, the master is complaisant, and takes particular care to cure those dear to the medicine man. The more moral the doctor, the more certain the cure, they say, for those who have acquired bad habits are inclined to evil spirits that, far from benefiting, harm the patient. Upon such all look with horror, and condemn them as wizards.

The police of Para pursue these medicine men and women relentlessly, but the cunningness of the society tends to protect them, and will never point out the places where they hold their meetings. The medicine man appoints a certain day for patients who desire to consult him, with their families, and any who have obtained permission to be present, go at night-fall—one or two at a time, not to attract attention—to some house in an unfrequented spot, where they may not be surprised by the police or annoyed by persons outside. About 9 o'clock the visitors, never less than fifteen or twenty, must be gathered at the place inside. They are recommended to be very circumspect, to have much faith in all they see and hear, and to sing with each spirit certain verses that correspond to them. The doors are well closed and no one can go out till the meeting adjourns, except with the master's permission. Sometimes they are closed till early dawn.

The medicine man first occupies himself for about an hour in slowly making ten or twelve cigars, very thick and nine inches long, mixing with the tobacco a small quantity of pulverized incense, an wrapping in very thin bark that they use instead of paper. There are two bottles of freewater on hand for the libations of "the spirits," and a small hollow globe made of wood with holes in it; inside are stones to rattle. This primitive kind of staturum is secured to the handle, and the medicine man uses it to call the master of the spirits; they say that he gave it to them for that purpose, as well as another instrument made of buzzard feathers. After various preparations the doctor diminishes the light as much as possible without extinguishing it, lights one of the big cigars, concentrates his thoughts, and begins to smoke calmly. From time to time he introduces the lighted end of the cigar in his mouth, and absorbs a quantity of smoke; he also takes one of the instruments mentioned, and sounds it rapidly close to his ears. With his mouth he fumigates his arms and hands in the form of a cross, until, compelled by the repetition of these operations, he closes his eyes, and seems to be in a somnambulant state. Half tottering, he rises and passes his hands several times over his forehead, then, with his arms uplifted, goes to the nearest wall, and strikes it hard with the palms of his hands, and recedes a few steps, always unsteady, repeating the operation two or three times. At last, able to stand firm, he turns toward the company, and says, "Something is going on here; it is free; his features, language, way of walking, all his actions, polite or rude, take the character of the individual supposed to possess him. Those present never address the doctor by his name, but that of the one said to control him by his manners and language known to some among them. They answer his greeting with amiability, and try to please him by all the means in their power, offering him rum or some good thing they have prepared for him, beg him to sing, and if he does so, in return, they will give him the tobacco he desires to drink to some of those present. Afterward by invitation or voluntarily, he attentively examines the patients, gently touching the affected parts, and asking questions concerning the malady. He fumigates the seat of the disease, makes passes over the individual with one of the small musical instruments, and lastly prescribes.

When he has finished attending to patients he takes more fire-water and says good-by, then goes to the wall as before, striking with his open palm, and seems greatly exhausted. After a few minutes' rest he again approaches the wall as already described, and soon is said to be under control of another, who, with very little difference, repeats what the first did; thus one succeeds another throughout the night. Some only attend to two or three patients, others to many, and the master to the most serious cases. They sometimes approve the prescriptions of those who have preceded them, but may prescribe other remedies; then the master decides which shall be used. The medicines ordered are herbs, barks, roots, and a few cases, purgatives from the drug-store, to be used exactly as directed. When bleeding—in the arms or feet—is prescribed, the doctor undertakes to bleed them at once, or at the next meeting, or in the home of the patient, using a piece of glass tied to a small stick.

Nearly all the medicine men and women work completely naked above the waist. Some prepare for work in complete darkness, requesting those present to light up the room as soon as they are in the room, and the first spirit. Others keep the room in obscurity during the first part of the night and light the other half.

It is a curious fact that in Yucatan, also, the Indians hide themselves at night, and perform ceremonies similar to those that take place in Brazil.

In Complete "Steal." [The Current.] The good things of ye industrious editor often walk through the American press like Hamlet's father, "in complete steal."

Merchant Traveler: The hand opens when the heart does.

When Baby was sick, We gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, She cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, She clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, She gave them Castoria.

NEW RAILWAY CODE.

Prepared by Brakemen on the Humboldt Division.

According to the Silver State Brotherhood of Brakemen on the Humboldt Division of the Central Pacific railroad, at a recent meeting, submitted the following new rules to headquarters:

Engineers are expected to keep their whistles constantly wet.

Two trains going the same way on the same track are not allowed to race to see which will get there first.

Only two trains are allowed to run into each other on the same track going at full speed. Three trains doing this will be subject to severe official censure.

When a passenger car rolls down an embankment passengers are requested to keep their seats and not spit tobacco juice on the floor.

Passengers in a hurry are not allowed to walk ahead of the train, as it causes the engineer unnecessary alarm.

In the event of a smash-up passengers are required to get out from among the ruins as soon as possible.

Persons killed will be furnished with a respectable burial by an agent appointed for that purpose.

Passengers must not complain if their car, in the hurry of business, is sometimes left on a side track for a day or two, or is coupled between two hog or cattle cars in hot weather, as live stock must not be delayed at such times under any circumstances.

No unnecessary delays are permitted; passengers are requested to keep their seats and not get excited in case the train runs off the track, as the conductor has instructions to keep running right along till it runs on again.

Trunks stolen will be recovered by their owners as soon as possible.

No conductor is allowed to go off without his train.

In case the brakes give out the train will be stopped by throwing logs on the track.

Trains starting off without the engineer do so at their own risk.

Farmers along the route who have cows killed by the engine will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

The dangerous kerosene lamp is not used on this road; the brakeman is expected to keep the stove so red-hot that no lights will be necessary.

In case of smash-outs engineers should not attempt to jump the chasm except at the highest speed.

Our bridges are thoroughly tested by the section men before the passage of each train. Every section boss is required to jump forcibly on the ties half way between the piers of every bridge on his section and see that the stringers are sound.

In cases of trees, boulders or land-slides across the track engineers will remember that trains have the right of way and go ahead with all steam on.

Passengers must keep car windows shut, as the company will not be responsible for anyone squeezed out of an open car window while the train is on curves.

The Building of Our Navy.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—A Washington special says: Secretary Tracy made a decision this afternoon that will have an important bearing on the future building of war vessels. He decided to have the two 3,000-ton steel cruisers provided for by the last Congress constructed at the Brooklyn and Norfolk Navy Yards. Bids for these vessels were opened last month, but it was found that all the bids were largely in excess of the appropriation. Of other vessels to be built in the near future, it is almost certain that one will be constructed at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Death of a Well-Known San Francisco Lawyer.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 18.—Colonel George Florenty, a well-known lawyer of this city, died this afternoon. He had been troubled with Bright's disease and other complications for some time past, and death was not unexpected.

Malietoa is reported to have quietly resumed the headship of Samoa, with the consent and acquiescence of Mafua. This would seem to leave Tanamases out in the cold, and to justify the belief that the American Commissioners at Berlin got all that they demanded from Germany.

Enterprise: The Carson race track is said by experts to be one of the finest on the Coast. It measures exactly one mile and two inches. It is well measured during very hot weather, it is expected that the shrinkage consequent upon the cooler weather of the Fall months will bring it to an even mile.

THE CRADLE.

YERINGTON—In Virginia City, Nevada, Sept. 19, 1899, to the wife of E. B. Yerington, a daughter.

LITTLE—In Reno, Nevada, September 17, 1899, to the wife of John Little, a daughter.

THE TOMB.

FOWNING.—In Virginia City, September 19, 1899, Joseph B. Fowning, aged 22 years, a native of Australia.

NEW RACES! NEW RACES!!

Nevada State Fair 1899.

The State Board of Agriculture of Nevada invites entries for the following new races for the Fair of 1899. The annual rules of the Society will govern. Entries to the trotting and pacing races will close Sept. 20th:

FIRST DAY.

No. 1.—Running— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile for 2-year-olds; 50 entrants; 5 forfeit; 150 added; second horse to save entrance.

SECOND DAY.

No. 4.—Running Stake—mile and repeat; 50 entrants; 10 forfeit; 30 added; second horse 100; third horse 50; 100 added.

No. 5.—Trotting—Three-minute Class; purse 200; first horse 150; second horse 100; third horse 50.

THIRD DAY.

No. 7.—Pacing—District horses; purse \$400; 200 to first; 150 to second; 50 to third.

FOURTH DAY.

No. 8.—Running—One-half mile and repeat; purse 200; 125 to first; 50 to second; 25 to third.

WOLFGROWERS' MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEVADA Eastern Oregon and Idaho Wolfgrowers' Association will be held at Reno, Nevada, Thursday, October 3, 1899. A full attendance of members is desirable, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

G. F. TIERNEY, President. Wainwright, Sept. 19, 1899.

OPERA HOUSE DRY GOODS STORE.

THE OPERA HOUSE

Dry Goods Store.

This store is now being generally known all over the State of Nevada as the popular

ONE PRICE

Dry Goods House, and its proprietor, C. W. Booton, is well known as the

Revolutionizer of Prices and Re-adjuster of Values

—IN—

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING

And BOOTS AND SHOES.

Please note the various reasons by which I claim I have advantage over all competing houses:

1st. I BUY FOR CASH, and cash only.

2d. I VISIT THE MARKETS IN PERSON, frequently, and buy my own goods myself, for the lowest possible spot cash price.

3d. MY AIM AND AMBITION IS BIG BUSINESS, quick sales and small profits. This is what I claim and what I hustle for. Having this object in view—to give everybody good value for their money—success is already achieved, as I challenge anyone to dispute that I make the lowest prices.

4th. MY STORE IS THE THE LARGEST AND BEST LIGHTED OF any in the city—the three large plate-glass show windows which ornament the building would do credit to any large store in a large Eastern city, light being of great importance in any well-regulated store.

5th. I ENGAGE THE BEST AND MOST EXPERIENCED AND SKILLED SALESMEN that can be found in this country. W. K. Lett has full charge of my store; his experience is second to none in this country, having had charge of departments for many years in the leading houses of New York City.

6th. I DO JUST AS I ADVERTISE; I do not advertise my goods at cost, as no intelligent person could swallow so silly an announcement as that. Nevertheless many of our merchants of to-day advertise under the head of selling goods at cost.

7th. ALL GOODS ARE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, and no goods are misrepresented.

HAVING GIVEN SEVEN REASONS WHY I LEAD ALL COMPETING houses in prices, I will venture still further to convince the general public by mentioning the contents of the different departments, thus showing that I carry an enormous and well-selected stock, which can only be fully realized by calling and examining the goods of the different departments.

In the Colored Dress Goods Department

I keep all the leading shades in plain colors, including fine French Cashmeres, French Camel's Hair, Beatrice Cloth, French Foul, Tricot Cloth, Tricotine Cloth, Albatross, Nuns' Veiling, French Debeiges, Fancy Striped Alpaca in plaids and stripes. I keep all the leading patterns found in the market.

The Black Goods Department

Is well stocked with all the latest and best-known brands of French Cashmere, French Camel's Hair, French Solid, Albatross, Nuns' Veiling, Sicilian Cloth and all the leading brands of Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Silks in all the different makes.

The Corset Department

Receives special attention, as I carry all the leading makes, including the famous O. P. Corset, and also the P. D., which I sell at prices that defy competition.

The Kid Glove and Button Department

Is replete with all the shades that can possibly be obtained this side of the Rocky mountains.

The Hosiery Department

Deserves special mention, as I have been supplying it during the past two weeks with the very best brands of Ladies' Cotton and also Wool Hosiery that are manufactured on this coast. My stock of Ladies' Hosiery, Children's and Men's Hosiery is unsurpassed in the city. Passing on we come to the

Shoe Department.

This is a special branch that I have added to my business by special request of my customers, who continually urged me to put in a stock of Boots and Shoes, claiming, as they said—I using their own language—they were tired of paying high prices any longer. I subsequently ordered the above stock, and will say that my success in that department has superseded all my expectations. Men's and Boys' Shoes a specialty. Men's Shoes from \$2 50 up.

In the Clothing Department

I cannot do it justice by venturing to describe the success that continually attends it. I can only add one passing remark—that the amount of clothing I have sold during the past year is a just guarantee that the public never fail to appreciate a ONE PRICE cash business. I sell suits for men from \$5 up.

In the Underwear Department,

Including Ladies' and Gents', I positively state that I sold more of these goods last season than any two competing houses. Knowing this, and then looking forward to an enormously increased trade in this line this coming Fall and Winter, I have spared no pains and have left nothing undone to secure one of the largest and best-selected stocks of Underwear ever brought to Reno. This true assertion will be more forcibly strengthened by anyone doubting it to call and examine the stock.

In the Domestic Department

I carry all the principal makes in Sheetings, Pillowcase Muslins, etc. Gingham and Calicoes in endless variety.

Thanking the People of Reno and the Public in General for their Kind Patronage for the Past Year, and Soliciting a Continuance of the Same, I Remain, Respectfully,

C. W. BOOTON,

Opera House Dry Goods Store.

JOHN SUNDERLAND.



John Sunderland,

DEALER IN MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING.

And Gents' Furnishing Goods.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN

Fine French

FLANNELS,

Beautiful Striped Designs,

The Finest Shirts ever offered for sale in the town.

• IMPORTED

Oxfords and Cheviots,

A Very Large Variety of Patterns. These Goods will be Very Popular for This Spring and Summer.

Silk Shirts in Stripes and Plaids,

HANDSOME COLORINGS AND DESIGNS

CUFFS, COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS

Silk and Viana Underwear.

The Finest Assortment of NECK WEAR on the Coast.

FINE

BOOTS AND SHOES

In Ladies', Misses', and Children's.

Men's Fine Hand-sewed

Kangaroo and French Calf,

In Every Width from A to EE.

All will be sold at New York Prices.

NASBY'S BAZAAR.

CLOSING OUT!

Having decided to close out my business in Reno, I offer for sale my entire stock of

Stationery, Fancy Goods,

School Books, Notions,

Plush Goods, Etc.

AT COST!

Counters, Shelving and Cases for Sale

HENRY P. KRAUS.

Proprietor "Nashy's Bazaar."

F. LEVY & BRO.

F. LEVY & BROTHER,

—THE RELIABLE—

Dry Goods, Carpet and Cloak House,

Will dispose of the remainder of their

CLOAKS AT GREAT SACRIFICE.

No Cloaks will be kept over for next season. This means Bargains.

H. J. THYES.

H. J. THYES,

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

First National Bank Building, Reno, Nevada.

Sole Agent for the State of Nevada for Schmidt & Co.'s Sarsaparilla and Iron Water, from Stockton, Cal.

And Idaho Mineral Water and Ginger Ale from Idaho Soda Springs.

I also handle Sierra Beer from Boon, Cal., exclusively. Trade and Families supplied. Good delivered free of charge in town.

FIRST-CLASS SIDEBOARD.

W. O. H. MARTIN.

W. O. H. MARTIN,

—DEALER IN—

Shelf Hardware, Bar Iron, Barbed Wire,

Steel, Cumberland Coal, Lime, Plaster, Cement,

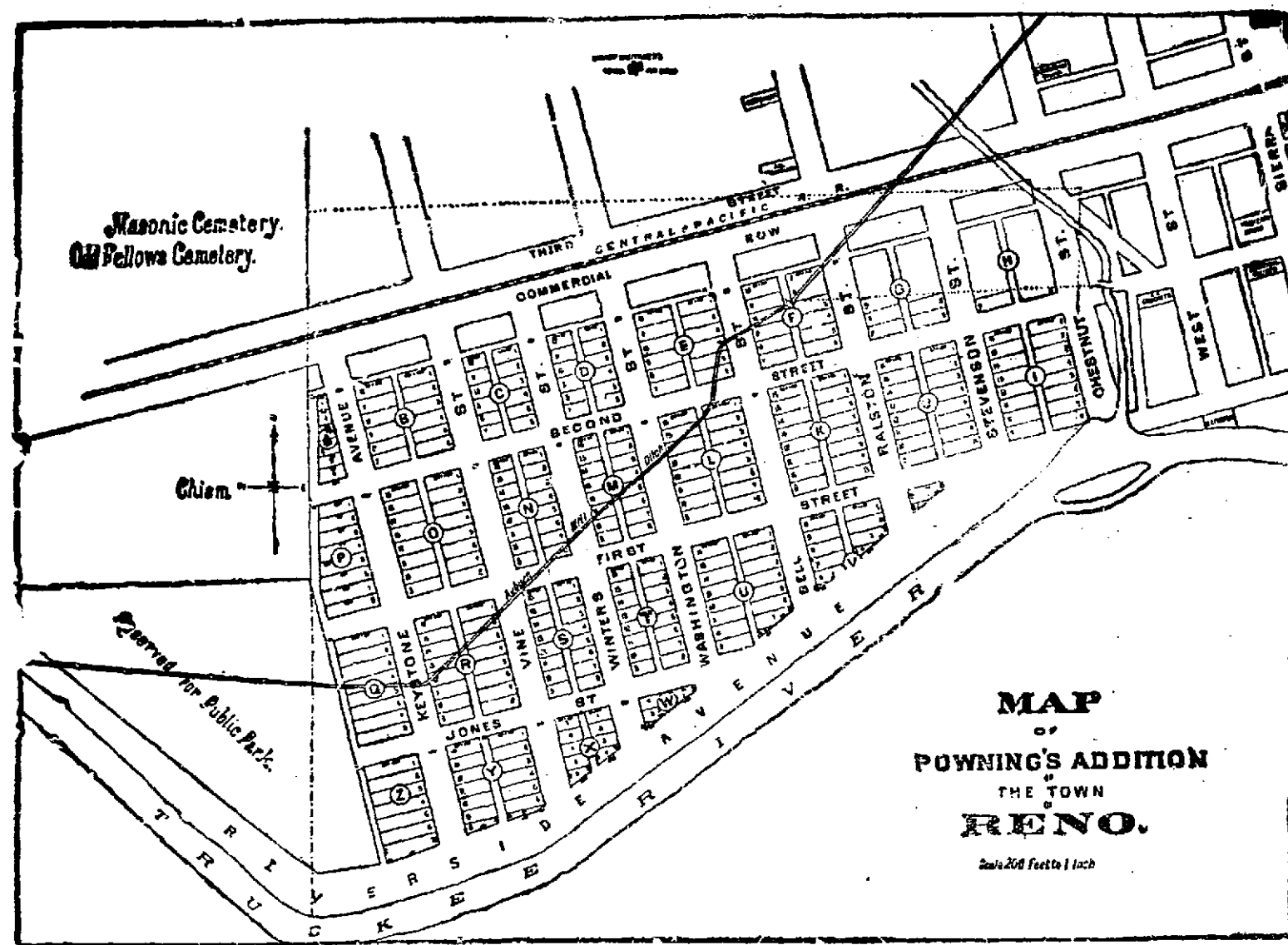
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Buckeye And all Other Kinds of Machine Extras a Specialty,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TINWARE AND CROCKERY.

Agent for Empire Mower.

Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada.



250 Beautiful Lots For Sale!

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN INVESTMENT AND A HOME.

THE MOST LOVELY PORTION OF RENO.

Facing the Truckee—The Aristocratic Avenue—Riverside Driveway—Splendid Sewerage—Healthy Location and Safe From Fire.

The proprietor is now ready to receive proposals for lots in Powning's Addition. The map gives a good idea of the tract, which is situated between the Central Pacific Railroad and the Truckee River, and commences on the west at a point three blocks distant from Virginia Street, making it the most central and convenient of any portion of the rapidly growing town of Reno. Unlike any other part of the town this Addition faces the beautiful Truckee River and Riverside Avenue is certain to become the fashionable driveway of the country. The streets are 80 feet wide, while Riverside and Keystone Avenues are intended to be 100 feet in width. All alleys are 20 feet wide. The soil is a rich gravelly loam, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. Being situated as it is more safe from fire than any other section. The regular lots are 50x140 feet. The sewerage is perfect.

Before Buying Elsewhere Parties will do Well to Look at These Lots.

RENO

Reno's geographical position is excellent. It is on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, only 154 miles from Sacramento, and 244 miles from San Francisco. It is the terminus of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad running south, and of the Nevada and California Railroad running north. It has two Flouring Mills, Planing Mills, three Nurseries, a Soap Factory, Reduction Works, and other industries. A great Woolen Mill and a Lash, Door, Blind and Box Factory, are about to be established.

Reno has the Bank of Nevada with \$300,000 capital, and the First National Bank with \$200,000 capital. It has two fine papers in the DAILY and WEEKLY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL and the Daily and Weekly Gazette.

Reno is the natural home of the Alfalfa, and therefore the great cattle headquarters of the State. Here are fed the prime beef for the California market. Reno potatoes are the best in the world, and she also excels in Strawberries and the small fruits. Reno Wheat took the first prize at the great New Orleans Exposition.

The State Fair is always held at Reno.

Reno is the County Seat of Washoe County, the wealthiest county in Nevada.

RENO!

Has 5,000 Population and is

Growing Rapidly.

The Loveliest Town

The Cleanest Town.

The Wealthiest Town!

The Healthiest Town!

RENO

Is Supported by the Richest

Farming Country of Nevada,

Northern California and South-

ern Oregon.

RENO

Has no equal in Nevada or California for salubrity of climate, wealth of soil, diversity of products and stability. Situated in the very heart of the celebrated Truckee Meadows the future of Reno is assured. Reno is the City of Homes. There is not a house to rent in Reno. New buildings are occupied as fast as erected. Reno has advantages which no other town can equal. The climate is mild and genial in Winter, and even and healthful in Summer. There are no excessively heated or severely cold terms, and while the days may be warm in Summer the nights are deliciously cool; in Winter sleigh-riding is the exception and not the rule.

Facilities for irrigating surpass any in the State and there is no failure of crops. Reno has Churches of all denominations, Bishop Whitaker's School for Girls, Mt. St. Mary's Academy, the State University, and splendid Public Schools.

The Reno Water Co. furnishes ample pure, cold water for all purposes. The Reno Electric Light Co.'s electric light system, already well established, is being augmented. The Reno Gas Co. supplies gas for all purposes. The streets of Reno are lighted by electricity.

RENO!

Is the Railroad Center of Nevada.

RENO.

Is the Educational Center of Nevada.

RENO

Is the Healthiest Town in Nevada.

RENO

Is Great, and Alfalfa is King!

The Safest Investment

IN THE STATE

RENO PROPERTY

Is the Cheapest on the Coast in comparison with that of other cities.

STATE FAIR, 1889.

THE STATE FAIR

Of 1889, Will be Held
AT RENO,

Commencing September 30th and Ending October 5th, 1889.

LIBERAL PREMIUMS

For Live Stock Department and Exhibits in Pavilion.

Trials of Speed to be Conducted Under the Auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY WAS ESTABLISHED IN ACCORDANCE with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the State Agricultural Society of the State," approved March 7, 1885.

Members of the State Board of Agriculture:

C. C. POWNING, of Washoe County, W. H. GOULD, of Washoe County, THEO. WINTERS, of Washoe County, W. S. BAILEY, of Churchill County, H. F. DANGBERG, of Douglas County, JOS. MARZEN, of Humboldt County, H. M. YERINGTON, of Ormsby County, L. J. FLINT, of Washoe County, P. H. MULCAHY, of Washoe County, T. B. RICEY, of Douglas County, W. O. H. MARTIN, of Washoe County, E. F. BOYLE, of Storey County.

Officers of the Society:

THEODORE WINTERS, President
C. H. STODDARD, Secretary
C. T. BENDER, Treasurer

For Speed Programme, Premium List and other information, address C. H. Stoddard, Secretary, Reno, Nevada.

THEO. WINTERS, President.

C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

SPEED PROGRAMME:

Monday, September 30th.
Grand combination auction sale, beginning at 10 A. M.; will be sold live stock of every description. Persons desiring to make sales will make entries with the Secretary, stating explicitly what they desire to sell. Five per cent commission will be charged on all sales. Entries close September 29th. For further information apply to the Secretary, at Reno.
No. 1.—Trotting—220 class; purse \$1,200; \$750 to first, \$300 to second, \$150 to third.
Tuesday, October 1st.
No. 2.—Running—Two-year-olds; Five-eighths of a mile; \$200 added; \$150 entrance; \$15 forfeit; second horse to save entrance.
No. 3.—Running—Three-year-olds and upwards; maidens, if three years old, allowed 5 pounds; if four years old, 10 pounds; if five years old, 15 pounds. Seven-eighths of a mile; Purse \$200; \$50 to second.
No. 4.—Running—Stakes—One and one eighth miles and repeat; \$200 added; \$100 entrance; \$50 forfeit; second horse to save entrance.
No. 5.—Trotting—Class 220; Purse \$300; \$250 to first, \$50 to second, \$100 to third.
Wednesday, October 2nd.
No. 6.—Trotting—220 class; purse \$1,000; \$600 to first, \$300 to second, \$100 to third.
No. 7.—Pacing—Class 220; purse \$800; \$500 to first, \$300 to second, \$100 to third.
Thursday, October 3d.
No. 8.—Running—Three-year-olds. One and one-quarter miles; \$300 added; \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit; second horse to save entrance.
No. 9.—Running—Seven-eighths of a mile. Owners' handicap; weight not less than 100 pounds; purse \$100; second horse \$50.
No. 10.—Stalling—Purse—One and one-eighth miles and repeat; purse \$200, of which \$50 to second and \$25 to third; for three-year-olds and upwards; horses to be entered for \$1,000 to carry nine pounds; two pounds allowed for each \$100 added down to \$1,000; then one pound for each \$100 less down to \$400. Selling price to be stated through entry box at 6 P. M., the day before the race.
No. 11.—Trotting—2-year-olds; Purse \$200; \$250 to first, \$100 to second, \$100 to third.
Friday, October 4th.
No. 12.—Trotting—220 class; purse \$800; \$500 to first, \$300 to second, \$100 to third.
No. 13.—Pacing—Free for All—Purse \$1,000; \$600 to first, \$300 to second, \$100 to third.

Saturday, October 5th.

No. 14.—Running—Stakes—Two-year-olds; 1 mile; \$250 added; \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit; second horse to save entrance.

No. 15.—Running—Stakes—Three-year-olds; 1 1/4 miles; \$300 added; \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit; second horse to save entrance.

No. 16.—Trotting—Free for All—Purse \$1,500; \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS:

Entries to running races and stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before August 15, 1889.

Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary in writing which they will start the day before the race at 6 P. M.

Entries to all trotting and pacing races close Sept. 1st.

Five or more to enter, and three or more to start in all races for purses.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern running races.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by a withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 60% to the first and 30% to the second.

No horse shall receive more than one premium. In all purse entries not declared by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

When there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Racing colors to be named in entry.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors which must be named in their entries.

Each day's races will commence promptly at 1 o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary.

THEODORE WINTERS, President.

C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

TEHAMA COUNTY,
10,378 27-100 Acres.
Township 26 N, Range 7 W, Mt. Diablo Meridian.

This township lies on the eastern slope of the Coast Range of mountains, and from 13 to 20 miles west from Red Bluff, the county seat of Tehama County. The field notes of the U. S. Surveyor who laid out this township, says: "This township is well adapted for grazing, as it affords pasturage for large herds of cattle. It is well watered by the various tributaries of the Feather River. It is also very valuable for its timber, which consists of a heavy growth of yellow and sugar pine, spruce, and cedar. There is a heavy undergrowth of chaparral, chemical and manzanita." The even sections are in most instances government land, so that the parts most valuable as adjuncts to this range might easily be secured at government prices, namely: \$2.50 per acre for single quarter sections.

In Section 9, coal was discovered recently by some herders, but nothing has been done to develop the mine, although samples which have been tested show the coal to be of excellent quality.

We are assured that a Railroad heading to the Coast, and running through the Coast Range township, will be built very near this ranch. Price for the whole, consisting of 10,378 27-100 acres will be \$35,000.

TERMS:—One-third cash, and balance in two equal yearly payments. Apply to
GREENWOOD & DOLWOL,
Owners,
No. 415 Montgomery Street, S. F.
Or at JOURNAL Office, Reno, Nevada.
ap19

NOTICE.
THE COLLECTOR OF THE RENO Water Company has been appointed to collect the rate and regulations of the company. By order of the President,
R. E. JOHNSON & CO.,
100 Main St., Richmond, Va.
N. B.—Please state age and business experience. Never mind about sending stamp for reply.
ap19 dw&w-6m B. F. J. & Co.

THE CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS,
230 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Manufacture and have constantly on hand
SPORTING,
MINING,
and BLASTING
POWDER,

A superior quality, fresh from the mills. It is being constantly received and transported into the interior, is delivered to the consumer within a few days of the time of its manufacture, and is in every way

Superior to Any Other Powder

In the market. We have been awarded successively

Three Gold Medals!

At the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE and the State Agricultural Society for the superiority of our products over all others. We call attention to our

Hercules Powder,

Which combines all the force of other strong explosives now in use, and the lifting force of the very

BEST BLASTING POWDER.

This making it vastly superior to any other compound now in use

Circular containing a full description of this Powder can be obtained on application at the office of any of our agents.

JOHN F. LOHME & Son's.

FAIR.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT FAIR.

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF

Plumas, Lassen, Sierra and Modoc

Agricultural Association,

AT

QUINCY, PLUMAS COUNTY,

—COMMENCING—

Monday, September 23, 1889,

AND CONTINUING FIVE DAYS.

Washoe County, Nevada, Lake and Grant

Counties, Oregon, Admitted to District

for Racing Purposes.

PURSES - - - \$10,000.

PREMIUMS - - - \$5,000.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT!

Tuesday and Thursday at 10 A. M. Six money—

First Prize, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15;

fourth, \$10; fifth, \$10; sixth \$5.

Grand Combination Auction Sale.

Thursday, September 26th, commencing at 10

O'clock, A. M. Persons desiring to make sales

will make entries with the Secretary, Sept. 24th,

by 8 o'clock, P. M.

SPEED PROGRAMME:

Money in all races to be divided as follows:

First horse, 60 per cent; second, 30 per cent; third,

10 per cent, unless when otherwise specified. All

races free for all, unless otherwise designated.

FIRST DAY.

1.—Trotting—3 minute class, 3 in 5; Purse \$300

2.—Trotting—230 class, 3 in 5; Purse \$400.

3.—Running—2-year-olds and under; mile dash; Purse \$200; District.

4.—Running—Half-mile and repeat; Purse \$200; District.

5.—Pacing—3 in 5; Purse \$200.

SECOND DAY.

6.—Trotting—240 class, 3 in 5; Purse \$350.

7.—3-year-olds and under; 3 in 5; Purse \$300; District.

8.—Running—Mile heats, 2 in 3; Purse \$400.

9.—Running—1 1/4 mile dash; Purse \$300.

THIRD DAY.

10.—Trotting—2-year-old colt race, 3 in 5; Purse \$250; District.

11.—Trotting—230 class, 3 in 5; Purse \$300.

12.—Running—1 mile dash; Purse \$250.

13.—Running—1 1/4 mile dash; Purse \$250.

14.—Running—Mile dash; Purse \$250.

FOURTH DAY.

15.—Trotting—Free for all; Purse \$1,000.

16.—Trotting—Single buggy, 2 in 3, owner to drive; Purse \$100; District; Entries to close at 6 P. M. day before race.

17.—Trotting—1-year-olds; half mile and repeat; Purse \$200; District.

18.—Half mile dash; Purse \$200.

19.—Running—1 1/4 mile dash; Purse \$350.

FIFTH DAY.

20.—Trotting—235 class, 3 in 5; Purse \$300.

21.—Trotting—Double team mile and repeat; Untrained teams must pull buggies; owners to drive; Purse \$100; District; Entries to close at 6 P. M. day before race.

22.—Goss-You-Place—To make good time 10:45; Purse \$100; Entries to close at time of race.

23.—Running—Two miles and repeat; Purse \$300.

24.—Consolation purse.

RULES OF THE TRACK.

Entrance to all trotting and running races to close daily for entrance fee collected at 9 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, August 20, 1889.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horses. Also name and residence of owner, and the racing race course to be won by rider, and any other particulars that will enable the audience to distinguish the horse in the race.

Write "Entries to Races," on outside of envelope and seal.

Entrance fee ten percent of purse, to accompany entries.

In all races, 5 or more to enter and 3 or more to start.

National Association rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats, or to trot a special race between heats, or to change the order of races advertised for any day.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any district race that has not been entered and kept in the district race (60 months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable to penalties provided for by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and explanation from the Association.

If, in the opinion of the Judges, any race cannot be completed on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off at the option of the Judges.

In all races noted above, five or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold races and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 60% to the first and 30% to the second.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern racing races except where conditions named above.

The Board reserves the right to change the order of each day's races.

Any person not intending to start his horse must notify the Secretary in writing on or before 4 o'clock the evening previous to the day of the race.

Horses entered in races can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

For a walk-over in any race a horse shall be entitled only to his own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when otherwise specified, shall be entitled to first and third money only. A horse wins but the money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters pertaining to the trotting race will be conducted.

Races to begin each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

J. W. THOMPSON, President.

J. D. BERRY, Vice-President.

P. L. HALL, Secretary, Quincy.

R. L. DAVIS, Asst. Sec., Grassville.

G. NOVACOVICH.

BERRY & NOVACOVICH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

GREEN AND DRIED FRUIT,

Vegetables, Hardware, Crochery, Glassware

TOBACCOES, WINES, LIQUORS AND

COIGARS.

All the novelties in Fancy Groceries. No need to send away for choice goods. Cash trade collected, and satisfaction guaranteed.